

A Strategic Movement--The First Shot--Close Fighting.

This day was the very forerunner of a campaign which was to make a racing ground of that country, in which Jackson, who was first brought to this army as a facilitator, was to try his ability as a strategist. Some time before this I had positively resigned my command and had been sent back to his military professorship, but was refused. General Shields had but recently been given command of a division. General R. E. Lee had just been placed in direct command of the army of the Potomac. For the balance of this year we were to wage almost incessant battles. With Kernstown coming on the morrow, followed by McDowell, Front Royal, Winchester, The Potomac, Cross Keys, Port Republic, the Seven Days before Richmond, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, and ending with bloody Frederickburg. On the 23d, with our three regiments of cavalry, we started north again, still in good spirits. At the outskirts of the little hamlet of Kernstown we were halted by the Union forces. There was here and still is a brick dwelling standing by the turnpike on its west side and from this point I saw our battery fire its first shot and the day toward the hills to the northwest. us. An answering Union shell passed through the brick house. Just then appeared a line of Union Infantry east of the turnpike and town and four companies of mounted infantry under

time to watch foranking column while our rear columns were pushing the creek valley.

On reaching the ridge and looking back I saw the Union cavalry, closely followed by a supporting force, coming on fast and furious that it looked as if our beloved battery, which was back to check the enemy so as to give time for our infantry to ascend the slope south of Cedar Creek before the Union cannon could get to the crest of the ridge, had fired a gun without into position and Cedar Creek gathered the cavalry at hand, and the cannon went at it as if they were there for the balance of the day. The enemy's advance was checked and they only reached the crest in time to load their shell into Jackson's column and then they were driven back. By the time I was cut off entirely from the line, but this did not much matter where I knew every hill and hollow made a wide detour, called at the father's and, without dismounting, at them of events, rode into Strasburg which I found as still as death, and having entirely gone through and four miles south I joined my command.

Of course it is impossible for me to write in detail of the enemy's movements, but we knew that they fought fiercely and well, especially at the point of concentration near and at the stone bridge over the Potomac, mostly of the Pennsylvania regiments. Others, Colonel Murray of Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, was killed. As to for-

Wartime Reminiscences of Wise

Oberlin, at Gladesville, July 7, 1863.

Mrs. Jones is the daughter of the late Major C. H. Clarke, of Richmond, who died a few years ago in Florida, where he had gone for his health; one of the bravest of Confederate officers and brother of the well known hardware dealer, A. H. Clarke.

In your paper mentioned above

gallant bearing and service of Colonel Read in the battle won the high praise and commendation of the commander-in-chief, who soon rewarded him with a letter of recommendation to the President of the Continental Congress for promotion. This letter is now extant, and can be seen at the rooms of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, in Richmond. He was too much disabled by this wound to participate longer in the

Mrs. Campbell, and told her that her husband had left estates which could bring her \$500 a year.

Mrs. Campbell had not then heard of her husband's death. Mrs. Campbell's son, John, of whom she seems to approve, lived in Orange county, and to him the following letter is addressed:

From Newport, to Colonel John Spotswood, Orange Grove. No date.

(To Be Continued Next Sheet)